



In the specification:

*Please amend the paragraph of the specification on page 1, lines 21-23 and page 2, lines 1-3, to read as follows:*

Also, peripheral impedance (or conductance) plethysmography is a technique for non-invasively measuring peripheral blood flow by measuring peripheral pulse volume per length, which is the small change in the volume of a limb segment occurring within the cardiac cycle. The technique works by obtaining a raw pulse volume analog signal and applying a selective signal averaging algorithm to the raw pulse volume signal. The technique is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,548,211 to Marks.

*Please amend the paragraph of the specification on page 2, lines 4-6, to read as follows:*

Peripheral pulse volume per length (PV) is typically measured in microliters per cm of limb length. That quantity is the volume of blood which enters and leaves, with each cardiac cycle, a limb segment whose borders are defined by the measuring electrodes.

*Please amend the paragraph of the specification on page 2, lines 7-9, to read as follows:*

More recently, signal-processed peripheral pulse volume per length measurement has become available. That technique applies selective signal averaging to the peripheral impedance waveform, so that the very small signal can be extracted reproducibly.

*Please amend the paragraph of the specification on page 2, lines 10-15, to read as follows:*

However, blood pressure and peripheral pulse volume per length have traditionally been measured separately, at separate times, for separate purposes. The two techniques give incomplete information regarding peripheral vascular function. For instance, neither blood pressure nor peripheral pulse volume per length by itself permits a quantitative assessment of any of the following parameters, which are objective measures of peripheral vascular function: pulsatile limb blood flow, total limb blood flow, limb vascular compliance, and limb vascular resistance.